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SALT LAKE CITY, - AUG. 29, 1907.

## LET THE GOOD WORK GO ON.

The City authorities deserve credit for the efforts they are making to clean the Augean stable of the moral filth that was accumulating during the time the gang had charge of the affairs of the municipality. It is a Herculean task, but a great deal of good can be accomplished, if there is integrity of purpose. Social evils can be regulated, if not entirely suppressed, and the law can be maintained in the case of saloons and Sunday amusements.

Some time ago we suggested the desirability of ridding, as far as possible, the business districts of the City of the dens of iniquity that disgrace it. That is another matter for consideration. The citizens of San Francisco have taken this question up, as regards their city, and it seems to us that our reformers could profitably follow their example. The new police commissioners of San Francisco are now considering a plan for the redemption of the business and residence portion of the city. After the plan has been decided upon a thorough sweeping of the residence portion of the city will begin. The Grand Jury has signified its intention of aiding in every way in the work. "This city must be cleaned up," said a member of the Grand Jury with emphasis. "We will not consider our work entirely completed if we retire from the field with gambling dens, houses of ill fame, and their hangouts flaunting their vices in the respectable portions of the city. We will not rest until every one of these places is driven to the district where it belongs."

We believe that the impression of strangers who come here and notice the chief business portion of the City studded with saloons and other places of iniquity, will necessarily be that the city is not desirable as a home for decent citizens. The relegation of all objectionable places of business to the rear, would remove temptation somewhat from the path of those who are weak, and give the stranger within our gates a better opinion of the citizens here.

There can be no lasting reform in municipal affairs, as long as the element that makes a living of the weaknesses and vices of their fellow-men, is counted upon for victory in political struggles.

This is quite generally admitted to be true. The Indianapolis News some time ago made the following pertinent remarks:

"As things are today the saloon men constitute a privileged class. They assume to make our laws, and to say what laws they will obey, and how far they will obey them. Bad as the saloon is in itself, the worst feature of it is the influence which it exerts in politics. But the reaction is certain to come. Business men feel that they suffer much from the unrestrained and lawless liquor traffic. And we all know that drunkenness and crime and corruption and base politics are the natural and necessary consequences. The people are not blameless in this matter. They divide themselves into parties, and thus make it easy for the men who know no party to control elections by making deals now with one side and now with the other. Honest and good men fight one another when there is not one thing that they are to divide them, and dishonest and bad men carry off the prize.

"The greatest question in local politics is the saloon. Yet it is not so considered. We vote, not for or against the saloon, but for or against protection, imperialism, the national administration, while the saloon men vote solely for the saloon. They alone win. All the rest of us lose. But a change is coming. We shall have a campaign some day in which the people will vote on the real issue, and then we shall see how weak the whisky influence is. We do not suppose that our present rulers appreciate the situation. Their only object is to divide all they can, and to maintain their present privileged state. But even they will one day get their lesson."

## IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE.

If an investigation should disclose the fact that there is organized effort in this City to maintain the prices on the necessities of life at soaring heights, by unlawful means, the guilty parties, whoever they are, should be dealt with according to law, without hesitation. Public opinion will sustain any legal measure for the maintenance of natural trade conditions. But such an investigation would hardly meet the requirements, if it is confined to one class. Unless it becomes general in its scope, it will fail in its purpose.

There is this to say for the butchers and grocers, that no other class of business men has been singled against as frequently and grievously as that class. The number of customers who seem to think that to cheat a grocery store is a meritorious act, is astonishingly large. Even some people who are well to do will rather spend money on amusements than to pay a grocery bill that is overdue. If, under the circumstances, the victims of dishonesty combine for protection against dead beats, they do but follow the dictates of the laws of self-protection. They are justified in trying to keep track of the customers who move from place to place and always leave unpaid bills behind them. But, this is entirely different from unlawful combinations in restraint of trade.

The artificial raise of prices is really equivalent to a corresponding depreciation of the wages of the working-men. Every time a manufacturer or dealer adds a few cents to the article the public need, the wages are reduced that much. This may not be so very bad when the luxuries of life only are involved, because you can do without luxuries; but when it comes to food, it is different. Much of the unrest of the present time is due to the fact that the

pay of the laborer has not kept pace with the advance in the cost of living.

And this is not all. People who are looking for a city in which to locate permanently will naturally shun those places where the cost of living is beyond all proportion to the wages paid the common laborer. Unreasonable prices on the necessities of life, and high taxation, mostly because of public debt, do not form attractive features for permanent settlers. Combinations in restraint of trade are, therefore, injurious to the very men that engage in them. They are, virtually, killing the goose that lays the golden egg, by doing what they can to retard the growth of the population by immigration; and check the natural development.

There is another matter that should receive attention, and that is the kind of computing scales that are used. It is claimed that some scales are made so as to short weight the public, though they weigh correctly, the fraud being in the computation. It is said that 60,000 such scales have been disposed of throughout the country, and that by that means the buying public is robbed of from eighteen to twenty million dollars annually. This, however, is a matter which the customers can correct themselves, by giving their trade only to those dealers whom they know to be honest and reliable. And it should be said that there are in this City many such men in the business of food distribution. In fact, dishonesty is, we believe, the exception and not the rule.

## A QUESTION OF CONSTRUCTION.

The Inter-State Commerce Act of June 29, 1906, which becomes operative May 1, 1908, contains incidental reference to coal shipments from mines, which was referred to only in a general and indistinct way, in a recent issue of this paper, and possibly calls for more extended reference. The language of the act is:

"From and after May 1, 1908, it shall be unlawful for any railroad company to transport from any state, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or to any foreign country, any article or commodity, other than timber and the manufactured products thereof manufactured, mined or produced by it, or under its authority, or which it may own in whole or in part, or in which it may have any interest direct or indirect, except such articles or commodities as may be necessary and intended for its use in the conduct of its business as a common carrier."

That is to say, if the law is not amended, the Union Pacific may not mine coal at Schofield and sell the product out of the state for commercial purposes, though it is held that the law can not be so construed that the company shall be prohibited from carrying the coal out of the state for its own use along its own lines. At the same time, attorneys say, there is nothing to prevent the Union Pacific from selling the coal after mining it, to the Rio Grande which may hire in turn the Union Pacific to transport it where it pleases; or, the U. P. could sell the product of any of its Wyoming mines, to the Burlington and the latter road could in turn also hire the U. P. to haul it where it pleases, under the wording of the statute.

However, independent or private mine owners are not affected by the act, and can ship to any point without let or hindrance, over any road and for any purpose.

Local railroad attorneys call attention to the fact that this legislation general in its character, is an illustration of the foolishness of trying to make special legislation enacted for one particular part of the country and designed to satisfy the demands of purely local conditions, apply to the country at large, and particularly to the West. The paragraph in question was the result of the demands of miners in the Pennsylvania anthracite coal regions, who objected to the companies, mining the coal and employing them, being allowed to do the hauling also. The peculiar conditions existing there might be suited by the legislation as passed by Congress. But it is out of the bounds of reason to apply it to a section of the United States, where coal consuming people are being brought daily for settlement, and where the rigor of the winter's climate makes an adequate supply of coal imperative from any source. Attorneys do not believe the section in question will stand in the courts, if it is not amended by Congress before being made the subject of legislation, for it is worded in a way that suggests loopholes that the shafts of legal argument may shoot through.

If allowed to stand, this legislation would be far reaching and serious in its consequences, for it is held that strictly private and independent coal mines would not make much of a showing in supplying the western markets, with the railroad owned mines shut off as sources of supply. But then, it is some time before next May, and in the meanwhile, the legislative outlook may be entirely changed.

## VEGETARIANISM.

It is the opinion of Dr. Collier, a recent French vegetarian writer, that the doctrine and practice of a non-flesh diet has now entered upon a scientific phase of its history.

The thesis that the use of animal flesh as food, and especially its abuse, are condemned by the physiology of nutrition; meat is an incomplete food, not containing carbohydrates, overstimulating, inviting to habitual overfeeding, and bringing about, like alcohol, a state of mind in which the consumer believes that he can not possibly do without it. It is a toxic food, containing numerous poisons, such as ptomaines, leucemains, purins, etc. If an exclusive flesh diet would be non-sensical, a partial flesh diet is also illogical.

So runs the scientific argument for vegetarianism. But it must be admitted that apart from empirical experience we have little knowledge upon which to base a theory of food for human beings.

The proper ration for a horse, a steer, a pig, or a hen, has been the subject of various feeding tests at the agricultural experiment stations throughout the country, and much is known as to what may properly, that is, may profitably be fed to these classes of animals. The due proportion

tions and ingredients of the best human ration remain a mystery to be solved by individual appetite or caprice, or by the state of the market and the size of one's pocket-book.

It is, however, interesting to note that all the observations seem to point to the necessity for a restriction of the meat diet, and an extension of the use of the fruit and vegetable foods.

This much may be safely accepted, without going to extremes; and is in entire accordance with the teachings of modern revelation on the subject.

The modified form of vegetarianism admits, without distinction, either raw or after cooking, all the products of the vegetable kingdom—fruits, juicy legumes, fuculents, cereals, and leguminous vegetables; and also milk and eggs, which, although of animal origin, would appear not to contain, at least normally, the poisons of disassimilation that lead to the rejection of what Dr. Collier calls "necrophagy" (corpse-eating).

In this form vegetarianism is gaining many converts.

The ways of peace—the streets of The Hague.

The rebellion in Morocco is not dead but Moor-bund.

Like the star of empire, Secretary Taft is taking his way westward.

It will be easier to free Cuba of yellow fever than of internal strife.

A new cake is called the Minehaha. It is mixed with laughing water.

Secretary Root is reported to be quite ill. He needs radical treatment.

Very few of the presidential booms will go sounding down the corridors of time.

War with Japan would teach any Caucasian nation what the white man's burden is.

Visiting princes are more royally treated in the United States than in Europe.

"At last I can live in peace," says Mrs. Eddy. And if not in peace at least in Concord.

The Smaller and Smaller the telegraphers' strike becomes the bigger it gets.

Walter Wellman says that he is "about" to set sail for the north pole. It is about time.

English widowers should be happy now. They may marry their deceased wives' sisters.

Aguinaldo is farming near Manila, and leading a bucolic life instead of an insurrection.

A hair specialists says that baldness is on the increase. Our own experience teaches us that it is on the head.

Mr. Bryan says that Governor Hughes lacks backbone. He may yet accuse him of lacking whiskers.

The telegraph editors are beginning to look upon the striking telegraph operators as undesirable citizens.

Hetty Green says that she was quite a belle in her youth. The lady has imagination as well as wealth.

Chicago is to have a Dreadnought automobile to be used as a police patrol wagon. This will be dreadful.

The Confederate veterans are said to be dying off rapidly. They have no pensions to keep them alive.

A Chicago writer says that the elbows tell one's disposition. Particularly of those who elbow their way through a crowd.

John D. Rockefeller has decided not to give any more interviews. This decision will eclipse, in large measure, the gaiety of the nations.

"Once more Debs is making a noise like a fellow in a cucumber patch," says the Philadelphia Ledger. No, like a fellow with a cucumber patch in him.

If some of that southern Utah oil were poured on the troubled waters of the telegraphers' strike it would calm the waves of angry passion.

"The people of San Francisco who yearn for good government will not inquire very anxiously about the partisan antecedents of candidates in the next election. All they will ask is the simple question whether the man for whom they are requested to vote is capable and ready to serve his fellow citizens," says the S. F. Chronicle.

"Graft is a tendency, an atmosphere, an influence, an impulse, an instinct. It is a reaching out for more. It is an evolutionary effort to survive. It is selfishness. It is egotism. It is fraud, injustice. It is an effort to get more than one's share. It is as old as the world and as universal as sin," says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Which is all very finely said, and sounds philosophical, but graft is just a wilful breaking of the eighth commandment.

## DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS

Chicago Record-Herald.

It is well that the federal government has turned its attention to the question of facilitating the distribution of the admitted aliens. Whether we restrict immigration further or leave the law as it is, the importance of checking carefully in the eastern cities, and states, and of preventing conditions that inevitably beget misery, crime, filth, and disease, is undeniable.

## OUR DUMB ANIMALS.

Brooklyn Citizen.

It might be a long step forward in civilization and in the development of the better side of human nature if every parent and guardian of the young in Brooklyn would pay heed to the "Plea for Dumb Animals" made by Mr. Howell. This is not a matter which can be safely ignored by parents on the theory that it can be safely left to those who are expected "to teach the young idea how to shoot." The graces of life are gathered chiefly and often only in the home, or they are never acquired at all. The breeding, not the taming, makes the lady and the gentleman, and the chief characteristic of

both is found in that regard for the needs, the wishes and the feelings of other beings, human and animal alike, of which the poet spoke who said:

"He prayeth best who loveth best,  
All things he sees and hears and feels;  
For, the dear God who loveth us,  
He made and loveth all."

## NEW YORK'S TUNNELS.

New American Magazine.

The Pennsylvania railroad alone is spending \$100,000,000 to tunnel the two rivers and build a terminal in Manhattan. The McAdoo tubes under the north (or Hudson) river will cost \$75,000,000 more. The New York Central railroad is going to erect an enormous new terminal station and bring all its trains into the city by electric power.

The Belmont tubes under the East river to Long Island city and the city subway tubes from the Battery to Brooklyn represent the expenditure of millions more. And now subways under the East river and north through the city itself are being planned, while a new bridge is under way across Blackwell's Island. The creative artists of the twentieth century are undoubtedly the engineers of the tunnel. The tunnel is not dead; it is merely working in another medium; and New York city will soon contain one of the greatest achievements of an achievement even more colossal than at first glance it appears, for it is made possible by electricity and represents for the first time in a thoroughgoing scale the change from motive power on railroads from the steam locomotives of the past 70 years to the electrically driven train. In a short time—probably three years at most—four railroad systems will bring their engines and trains into the very heart of Manhattan Island under river and streets and avenues, without a puff of smoke or a sound of steam. Underground in silence and clean air, they will come and go as they please, while the Hudson river steamboats pass over the Washington Express and the carriages on Park avenue roll above the bay street Limited. The achievement is stupendous and unique.

## JUST FOR FUN.

Speculation.

Morris Sellers Largey, the young Montana millionaire who is devoting himself to the theatrical business, said at a dinner apropos of his new theater in New York:

"I think that theatricals offer a fine field for shrewd investors. They are very steady. They are not as the slave trade was during the Civil war. 'Perhaps you have heard of the slave who wanted to buy his freedom. This was before the war, and since he was a very good slave, his master would not sell him to himself at any price.'

"But as the war approached its end the master not unreasonably changed his mind. He sent for the slave one morning and asked him if he was still of the same mind about purchasing himself."

"The slave scratched his head, looked at the ground and faltered: 'Well, Marster Henry Ah did want to buy masef, but Ah been a-studyin' about it right smart lately, sah, an' Ah done come to de 'clution dat in dese times nighar property is an too on-sartin' sah, to put any money in.'"

Washington Star.

To Get Better Men.

A Scottish minister was one day talking to one of his parishioners who ventured the opinion that ministers ought to be better paid.

"I am glad to hear you say that," said the minister. "I am pleased that you think so much of the clergy. And so you think we should have bigger stipends?"

"Ay," said the old man; "then we'd get a better class o' men."—London Spare Moments.

Some One to Laugh At.

Why ye git so hot because the comic papers make fun iv th' Irish. Shure, th' same papers caricature th' English, Deutch, Scotch, Jews, Daggoes, Japs an' Rooshians, also.

Finnegan (fiercely)—An' why shouldn't they? Pape must have something to laugh at!—Brooklyn Life.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"The Pent and Huddled East," by Vance Thompson, in the Outlook Magazine for September is a living picture of today's London slums. Told in Mr. Thompson's brilliant literary style, the article forms a stinging indictment of English complacency in the face of misery which he refuses to alleviate. Mr. Robert Dunn, himself a wandering explorer, writes of "Mountaineering in North America." "Along the Columbia," by Clifton Johnson, is an account of the social and industrial conditions along a river which is destined to be as much the center of things on the Pacific coast as the Hudson river is on the Atlantic.

"The Trapping of Morgan's Buccaneers," by John R. Spang, is the brilliant account of dare-devilism in the days when Spain ruled queen of the seas. "The Robbers of the Falls," by Herbert K. Job, recounts some strange legends of lake-photography. "The Fish Ponds of Cape Cod," by John Murdoch, is a description of a little known industry. The September number is full of interesting stories of the way personalities of the past and present. In "Little Outdoor Stories" are included "Grandpa's Big Bass," by Carl D. Murphy; "Bill Fikes' Fox Hunt," by Norman H. Cowell; "Ones and Grapes," a mixture of sound agricultural gospel and boyhood memories. —35 South Clark St., Chicago.

The story of the recent uncovering of the tomb of Queen Titi—one of the most important of recent Egyptian discoveries—is told for the first few days of the work of recording such a discovery, one lives, as it were, in the past; and before the first interest has faded, and the slow and often tedious work of removing the antiquities has begun, there is received an impression of the life and deeds of the dead, and a glimpse of their personality, which no book study and no disconnected discoveries could ever give. This passing record, it is the purpose of Mr. Weigall's article to record, as well as to sketch the character of Queen Titi and the period in general, that the reader may realize something of the extraordinary significance of the discovery. Supplementing Mr. Weigall's narrative will be an account by E. H. Rieu of the Titi of "The Palace of Amenhotep III. Husband of Queen Titi." —33 East Seventeenth Street, New York.

An article entitled "Famous Arteries of Travel," by Aubrey Langston, in the September Bohemian is alive with humorous interest shown in its most typical moments on the promenade of the great avenues of the world. Herein are described the peculiarities of such renowned streets as the Piccadilly Circus of London, Unter den Linden of Berlin, and Der Graben of Vienna. "The End of the Vacation" is, frankly, a piece of sentiment and one that will appeal forcefully to the thousands who are counting on their fingers the remaining days of the interval of summer rest. Clara Bloodgood tells the story of her life in "My Yesterdays." "The Poet and the Painter," by Charles F. Peters, is self-explanatory. "In Days Like These," by Miles Bradford, tells how some light delicacies may help make bearable the heated days of summer. Several of the short stories, of which the Bohemian for September is full, deserve special attention. "At Ye Lady's Inn" is the story of a woman burglar's shrewd getaway.

"Jimmie Duncan of the Herald" is a love story of a new mould. "The Patriots" is a delightful story of the days of Columbus, and "The Ingrate" is the story of the street Arab, a well-meaning lady, and her attempts to reform him. In addition to these features will be found a group of "Ten-minute Stories," and a variety of fun and humor in Bohemian, a "department of nothing serious." —34 South Clark St., Chicago.

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and the quality and prices are hard  
to equal. Look in the North Win-  
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BOYS' SCHOOL HOSE. A high extra fine hose with reinforced heel and toe, seamless and fast dye, a 35c quality for ..... 25c

BOYS' SCHOOL HOSE. A black cotton hose with fine rib. Made for heavy wear. Reinforced in heel and toe. A 35c hose for ..... 15c

BOYS' BLACK CASHMERE HOSE in the fine and heavy rib, at 25c, 35c and 50c the pair.

GIRLS' SCHOOL HOSE, an extra fine black cotton hose with extra spliced heel and toe a very dressy hose, a 35c value for ..... 25c

GIRLS' FINE RIBBED BLACK COTTON HOSE, fast and stainless dye, with reinforced heel and toe. A 35c hose for ..... 15c

GIRLS' FINE RIBBED BLACK CASHMERE HOSE, all excellent values at 25c, 35c, 50c up to \$1.00.

LADIES' BLACK COTTON HOSE, seamless, warranted fast color, with a silk finish lustre. Special price ..... 15c

LADIES' BLACK COTTON HOSE, seamless, warranted fast color, with a silk finish lustre. Special price ..... 15c

LADIES' GAUZE LISLE SILK LISLE—Herndorf dyed cotton with high spliced heels and toes fall fashioned. Excellent values at ..... 35c

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